

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the Philadelphia North American.

EGYPT.—A correspondent of the New York Observer, writing from France, says: "All the governments and people of Europe turn their eyes to the ancient land of the Pharaohs. The remarkable man who rules over this empire, and whose name is mentioned at the present time oftener than that of almost any half civilized monarch, is now 71 years old. He is described by a late writer as being in height five feet two inches, of a sanguine and nervous temperament, his countenance open and agreeable, blending shrewdness and good temper in its expression. His activity and industry are said to be great. Having been educated in youth as a man of business, he has good business tact, and attends in person to a great number of details connected with government affairs. His early opportunities for mental cultivation were limited, but he is said to be ready in numerical calculation, and to manifest uncommon general intelligence. He is remarkably liberal towards other religions, although a Mohammedan. It is now thirty-seven years since he became master of Egypt. Although contradictory accounts are given respecting the degree of civilization which he has been instrumental in bringing into that country, it is certain that the removal thither of Europeans has done much to teach the Egyptians the arts of peace as well as war. It was not until 1830 that Mehemet took a stand as an independent monarch. He had previously paid a large tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, and had put forth all his military power and resources at the Sultan's command. But he now determined to act for himself, and to take possession of Syria, which he said had been promised to him for his services in the war with Greece. Towards the end of October, 1831, Mehemet Ali sent his son Ibrahim with an army of from 40,000 to 60,000 men to Syria. A series of dread full conflicts ensued. The siege of St. Jean d'Acre was long and the struggle desperate, but on the 27th of May, 1832, the place was taken and the garrison made prisoners, with Abdallah, the governor of the province. Ibrahim then swept over the country to the northward, successful every where against the forces of the Sultan, and was ready to march upon Constantinople itself. The Turkish government became alarmed. After calling on Great Britain for aid in vain, and after another dreadful encounter with Ibrahim, the Sultan threw himself into the arms of Russia. An immense Russian force was brought into the Turkish dominions, but the Sultan becoming as fearful of the Russian alliance as of Mehemet Ali's rebellion, concluded to give up Syria. The dependence on Russia had, however, involved Turkey in bonds which could not be broken, and a treaty was agreed upon on the 8th of July, 1833, called the treaty of Unkar Skelessi, which placed Turkey in the power of Russia to a humiliating degree. The duration of the treaty was limited to eight years. From that time to this, Syria has been often in partial revolt against the government of Ibrahim, and the Sultan has been seeking an opportunity to recover it. At the latest advances the question to whom it should be assigned had not been settled.

Ibrahim, the oldest son of Mehemet Ali, (or as some asserted, the adopted son) is now 51 years of age. He is described as being of a strong constitution, naturally grave, somewhat forbidding in appearance, and less attractive in manners than his father. From the age of 16 he has been a military and civil officer. He is of course thoroughly versed in the tactics of war; indeed he has been instructed by European officers. It will be remembered that he figured very conspicuously in the war between Turkey and Greece. His energy and military capacities have been abundantly proved in his conduct of affairs in Syria. In his last encounter with the Turkish forces on the plains of Nezib, he was completely victorious.

Ibrahim has been condemned as harsh and tyrannical in his government of Syria, and the same account has been given of Mehemet. But the rebellious tribes cannot be kept in subjection except by a strong hand. Both these warriors have done themselves honor by encouraging the improvements introduced by foreigners, and expending money freely in public works, hospitals, &c.

Mehemet Ali owns all the territory of Egypt, and has it cultivated by men who are paid for their labor in a share of the produce. He has a monopoly of cotton, rice, opium, &c. He is the great farmer, the great merchant of the country. All business of exchange is done by him and for him. His maxim is—"The earth belongs to God, and to the sovereign, who is his representative."

From the Knickerbocker for October.

## THE CONSPIRACY OF NEAMATHLA.

AN AUTHENTIC SKETCH—BY W. IRVING.

In the autumn of 1823, Gov. Duval, and other commissioners on the part of the U. States, concluded a treaty with the chiefs and warriors of the Florida Indians, by which the latter, for certain considerations, ceded all claims to the whole territory excepting a district in the eastern part, to which they were to remove, and within which they were to reside for twenty years. Several of the chiefs signed the treaty with great reluctance; but none opposed it more strongly than Neamathla, principal chief of the Mickasookies, a fierce and warlike people, many of them Creeks by origin, who lived about the Mickasookie lake. Neamathla had always been active in those depredations on the frontiers of Georgia, which had brought vengeance and ruin on the Seminoles. He was a remarkable man; upward of sixty years of age, about six feet high, with a fine eye and a strongly marked countenance, over which he possessed great command. His hatred of the white men appeared to be mixed with contempt; on the common people he looked down with infinite scorn. He seemed unwilling to acknowledge any superiority of rank or dignity in Gov. Duval, claiming to associate with him on terms of equality, as two great chiefs. Though he had been prevailed upon to sign the treaty, his heart revolted at it. In one of his frank conversations with Gov. Duval, he observed: "This country belongs to the red men, and if I had the number of warriors at my command that this nation once had, I would not have a white man on my lands—I would exterminate the whole. I can say this to you, for you can understand me: you are a man; but I would not say it to your people. They'd cry out I was a savage and would take my life. They cannot appreciate the feelings of a man that loves his country."

As Florida had but recently been erected into a territory, every thing as yet was in rude and simple style. The Governor, to make himself acquainted with the Indians, and to be near at hand to keep an eye upon them, fixed his residence at Tallahassee, near the Powell town, inhabited by the Mickasookies. His government palace for a time was a mere log house, and he lived on hunters' fare. The village of Neamathla was but about three miles off, and thither the Governor occasionally rode, to visit the old chieftain. In one of these visits, he found Neamathla seated in his wigwag, in the centre of the village, surrounded by his warriors. The Governor had brought him some liquor as a present, but it mounted quickly into his brain, and rendered him quite hostile and belligerent. The theme ever uppermost in his mind, was the treaty with the whites. "It was true," he said, "the red men had made such a treaty, but the white men had not acted up to it. The red men had received none of the money and the cattle that had been promised them; the treaty, therefore, was at an end, and they did not mean to be bound by it."

Governor Duval calmly represented to him that the time appointed in the treaty for the payment and delivery of the money and the cattle had not yet arrived. This the old chieftain knew full well, but he chose, for the moment, to pretend ignorance. He kept on drinking and talking, his voice growing louder and louder, until it resounded all over the village. He held in his hand a long knife, with which he had been rasping tobacco; this he kept flourishing backward and forward, as he talked, by way of giving effect to his words, brandishing it at times within an inch of the Governor's throat. He concluded his tirade by repeating, that the country belonged to the red men, and that sooner than give it up, his bones and the bones of his people should bleach upon its soil.

Duval saw that the object of all this bluster was to see whether he could be intimidated. He kept his eye, therefore, fixed steadily on the chief, and the moment he concluded with his menace, seized him by the bosom of his hunting shirt, and clenching his fist:

"I've heard what you have said," replied he. "You have made a treaty, yet you say your bones shall bleach before you comply with it. As sure as there is a sun in heaven, your bones shall bleach, if you do not fulfil every article of that treaty! I'll let you know that I am first here, and will see that you do your duty!"

Upon this, the old chieftain threw himself back, burst into a fit of laughing, and declared that all he had said was in a joke. The Governor suspected, however, that there was a grave meaning at the bottom of this jocularity.

For two months every thing went on smoothly; the Indians repaired daily to the log cabin palace of the Governor, at Tallahassee, and appeared perfectly contented. All at once they ceased their visits, and for three or four days not one was to be seen. Gov. Duval began to apprehend that some mischief was brewing. On the evening of the fourth day, a chief named Yellow Hair, a resolute, intelligent fellow, who had always evinced an attachment for the Governor, entered his cabin about twelve o'clock at night, and informed him that between four and five hundred warriors, painted and decorated, were assembled to hold a secret war-talk at Neamathla's town. He had slipped off to give intelligence, at the risk of his life, and hasten back lest his absence should be discovered.

Gov. Duval passed an anxious night after this intelligence. He knew the talent and

the daring character of Neamathla; he recollected the threats he had thrown out; he reflected that about eighty white families were scattered widely apart, over a great extent of country, and might be swept away at once, should the Indians, as he feared, determine to clear the country. That he did not exaggerate the dangers of the case, has been proved by the horrid scenes of Indian warfare that have since desolated that devoted region. After a night of sleepless cogitation, Duval determined on a measure suited to his prompt and resolute character. Knowing the admiration of the savages for personal courage, he determined, by a sudden surprise, to endeavor to overawe and check them. It was hazardous surely; but where so many lives were in jeopardy, he felt bound to incur the hazard.

Accordingly, on the next morning, he set off on horseback, attended merely by a white man, who had been reared among the Seminoles, and understood their language and manners, and who acted as interpreter. They struck into an Indian trail, leading to Neamathla's village. After proceeding a-about half a mile, Gov. Duval informed the interpreter of the object of his expedition. The latter, though a bold man, paused and remonstrated. The Indians among whom they were going, were among the most desperate and discontented of the nation. Many of them were veteran warriors, impatient of being treated as children, and ready to set their lives at any hazard. He said that if they were holding a war council, it must be with desperate intent, and it would be certain death to intrude among them.

Duval made light of his apprehension; he said he was perfectly well acquainted with the Indian character, and should certainly proceed. So saying he rode on. When within half a mile of the village, the interpreter addressed him again, in such a tremulous tone, that Duval turned and looked him in the face. He was deadly pale, and once more urged the Governor to return, as they would certainly be massacred if they proceeded.

Duval repeated his determination to go on, but advised the other to return, let his pale face should betray fear to the Indians, and they might take advantage of it. The interpreter replied that he would rather die a thousand deaths, than have it said he had deserted his leader when in peril.

Duval then told him he must translate faithfully all he should say to the Indians, without softening a word. The interpreter promised faithfully to do so, adding that he well knew, when they were once in the town, nothing but boldness could save them.

They now rode into the village, and advanced to the council house. This was rather a group of four houses, forming a square, in the centre of which was a great council fire. The house was open in front, toward the fire and closed in the rear. At each corner of the square, there was an interval between the houses, for ingress and egress. In these houses sat the old men and the chiefs; the young men were gathered round the fire. Neamathla presided at the council, elevated on a higher seat than the rest.

Gov. Duval entered by one of the corner intervals, and rode boldly into the centre of the square. The young men made way for him; an old man who was speaking, paused in the midst of his harangue. In an instant thirty or forty rifles were cocked and leveled. Never had Duval heard so loud a click of triggers; it seemed to strike on his heart. He gave one glance at the Indians, and turned off with an air of contempt. He did not dare, he says, to look again, lest it might excite his nerves, and on the firmness of his nerves every thing depended.

The chief threw up his arm. The rifles were lowered. Duval breathed more freely; he felt disposed to leap from his horse but restrained himself and dismounted leisurely. He then walked deliberately up to Neamathla, and demanded in an authoritative tone, what were his motives for holding that council. The moment he made this demand, the orator sat down. The chief made no reply, but hung his head in apparent confusion. After a moment's pause, Duval proceeded:

"I am well aware of the meaning of this war council, and deem it my duty to warn you against prosecuting the schemes you have been devising. If a single hair of a white man in this country falls to the ground, I will hang you and your chiefs on the trees around the council house! You cannot pretend to withstand the power of the white men. You are in the palm of the hand of your Great Father at Washington, who can crush you like an egg-shell! You may kill me: I am but one man; but recollect white men are numerous as the leaves on the trees. Remember the fate of your warriors whose bones are whitening on battle fields. Remember your wives and children who perished in swamps. Do you want to provoke hostilities? Another war with the white men, and there will not be a Seminole left to tell the story of his race!"

Seeing the effect of his words, he concluded by appointing a day for the Indians to meet him at St. Marks, and give an account of their conduct. He then rode off, without giving them time to recover from their surprise. That night he rode 40 miles to Apalachicola river, to the tribe of the same name, who were in feud with the Seminoles. They promptly put two hundred and fifty warriors at his disposal, whom he ordered to be at St. Marks at the appointed day. He sent out runners, also, and mustered one hundred of the militia to repair to the same place, together

with a number of regulars from the army. All his arrangements were successful.

Having taken these measures, he returned to Tallahassee, to the neighborhood of the conspirators, to show them that he was not afraid. Here he ascertained, through Yellow Hair, that nine towns were disaffected, and had been concerned in the conspiracy. He was careful to inform himself, from the same source, of the names of the warriors in each of those towns who were most popular, though poor, and destitute of rank and command.

When the appointed day was at hand for the meeting at St. Marks, Gov. Duval set off. Neamathla was at the head of eight or nine hundred warriors, but feared to venture into the fort without him. As they entered the fort and saw troops and militia drawn up there, and a force of Apalachicola soldiers stationed on the opposite bank of the river, they thought they were betrayed, and were about to fly; but Duval assured them they were safe, and that when the talk was over, they might go unmolested.

A grand talk was now held, in which the late conspiracy was discussed. As he had foreseen, Neamathla and the other old chiefs threw all the blame upon the young men. "Well," replied Duval, "with us white men, when we find a man incompetent to govern those under him, we put him down, and appoint another in his place. Now, as you all acknowledge you cannot manage your young men, we must put chiefs over them who can."

So saying, he deposed Neamathla first; appointing another in his place; and so on with all the rest; taking care to substitute the warriors who had been pointed out to him as poor and popular; putting medals around their necks, and investing them with great ceremony. The Indians were surprised and delighted at finding the appointments fall upon the very men they would themselves have chosen, and hailed them with acclamations. The warriors thus unexpectedly elevated to command, and clothed with dignity, were secured to the interests of the Governor, and sure to keep an eye on the disaffected. As to the great chief Neamathla, he left the country in disgust, and returned to the Creek nation, who elected him a chief of one of their towns. Thus by the resolute spirit and prompt sagacity of one man, a dangerous conspiracy was completely defeated. Gov. Duval was afterwards enabled to remove the whole nation, through his own personal influence, without the aid of the General Government.

## PARTY SPIRIT.

These days, in this respect, have a great resemblance to those of Jefferson. The spirit of party has lost much of its mild and gentle character, and has become one of unrelenting animosity. The whigs, especially, not satisfied with obtruding it into every day conversation, whether of business, morals, or literature, drag it into the very bosom of social life, into juries, churches, and we had almost said, funerals. There is now no peace or quiet in the privacy of the domestic circle. If you go to a neighbor's to spend an hour after the tools of the day, this monster spirit approaches, and with a breath embitters all your enjoyment.—No time nor place is sacred from its visitation. In the house of God, where men seek a little relief from temporal afflictions, it obtrudes itself, and whilst the devout man raises his eyes to heaven in prayer, he cannot refrain the moment after from anxiously enquiring the result of an election!

The whigs have begun to manifest this spirit in another form by wearing "Harrison Buttons," and sundry devices and badges to distinguish themselves from their fellow citizens, in politics. There is no man at all acquainted with the history of his country, but is reminded, by this foolish extravagance, of the old federalists, among whom the "Black Cockade" became a distinguishing emblem. And is there a man who feels an interest in the welfare of that country, that does not regret this state of political feeling?—that old friendships must be destroyed, and that anger and ill will, and mutual reproach should take the place of kindness and feeling, which give to life its zest, and without which it would not be worth the keeping. We do regret, and sincerely, that the friendship of families should thus be broken up, and that parents from their children, and friends from each other, should be thus violently separated. It is certainly to be deeply lamented.

Jefferson, in allusion to times like the present, says: "Men who have been intimate all their lives, cross the street to avoid meeting, and turn their heads around way, lest they should be obliged to touch their hats." This was written of the manners of a period in which political warfare raged with the same violence as at present; in about the year 1798, when old John Adams held his federal orgies at the seat of government, and with his federal friends plotted against the lives and liberties of the citizens.

But this spirit, to their shame be it spoken, is most manifested among that class of individuals, that one would suppose most exempt from it. Prominent men, high in the estimation of their friends in respect to character, and in the very bosom of the church, seem to have lost or forgotten the meek, forbearing spirit of their master, and pursue their political opponents with the blind rage of infuriated bigots. Their disposition seems turned away; and, instead of acting like rational beings, they display in their resentments nothing but the revengeful instincts of the brute.

We believe that a temperate zeal in party

strife is useful in a Republic. Like the motion of the tides, it preserves a wholesome tone of public sentiment in relation to the institutions of our country, and stifles that apathy to passing events which is the sure forerunner of national degeneracy. When kept in proper limits, it is the very life blood of Republics, and no free government can exist long without it. But, when men forget truth, temperance, charity and all the other virtues, and change the spirit of party into a political frenzy, whose only effect is to set men by the ears, it ceases to possess its healing and conservative virtues, and becomes worse than a pestilence. It has this saving grace, however, that it never fails to recoil on the head of its originators.—Chicago Democrat.

From the Yeoman.

## BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

The following letter from Col. James Mason to Gen. John M. McCalla, in relation to the battle of the Thames, has been furnished us for publication, and, but for an almost inexcusable oversight, would have been laid before our readers last week; all the apology we have to offer is, that amidst the unusual press of business incident to the near approach of the election, the letter was laid away so very carefully, that it was neither discovered or thought of until our paper was printed off. We regret this very much, although, from indications around us, we do not know that this, or any other testimony, were it as clear as the sunbeam, would have affected the result of the election a single vote. It contains some important facts as to movements in a particular part of the line during the battle, that have never before, we believe, been published, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns, in order that the public may have the benefit of all the testimony upon this much mooted subject.

"MT. STERLING, Oct. 13, 1840.

"DEAR SIR:—I received yours of the 8th inst. late last evening, requesting me to state the events that occurred at the battle of the Thames, that came within my recollection, that have most interest to the public. The letter of Col. Dudley to which you allude I have not seen, nor have any of the numerous letters that I have seen given a true representation of the events that transpired in that part of the army in which I was placed, from Gen. Harrison's official report down to Col. Dudley; and the reason is, they were not there. I had the command of a battalion of the 2d regiment of Gen. Henry's division. After being formed in battle array, we advanced near half a mile, when a heavy firing commenced, rather on our right, and quickly after in our front; and we had advanced but a short distance after the firing commenced, when we passed a number of horses tied to the bushes or trees. Soon after passing these, the firing continuing very heavy in our front, I heard Gov. Shelby to my right, with a very loud voice, ordering the men to move on faster, or all Johnson's men would be killed before they would get there. After this order from the Governor we advanced but a short distance till we discovered all the men in front of my battalion, returning, as I supposed, to their horses. They passed through our line and I saw them no more. As passing them, say about 100 yards or more, the Indians fired upon us, shot one young man dead, and another through the body, and several others through their clothes. A company in Desha's division, immediately on our left, had three of their men badly wounded. The Indians appeared to be concealed in rather a thicket, leaving a space between us and them mostly clear of brush. Thinking they had so much the advantage of us, I ordered my men to charge upon them, which was gallantly obeyed, and the firing instantly ceased. The Indians having run off, we continued to pursue them near a quarter of a mile, and until some officer from the left (I took it to be the adjutant general) came riding up in great haste, ordering us to halt and form; that the army was in confusion. This disorder, I have no doubt, was occasioned by the unauthorized order I had given my men to advance; and that part of Desha's division being joined to them on their left, the whole moved forward together, while those on our right kept their position. I ordered the captains to get their men in order, while I would go back and look for the other battalion. I had gone but a short distance till I met Gen. Harrison, and I think Com. Perry. I inquired of the General where to find the other part of the regiment, and he readily pointed out to where they were; but as to Gen. Harrison's position at the time of Col. Johnson's charge, I know nothing, for I neither saw him nor any field officer from the time the first gun was fired until we were halted by the adjutant general.

As to the infantry on the left being hard pressed, and the Governor bringing up a reinforcement, there is not a word of truth in it, and the last guns that were fired, were by my men, as I before stated. I never had any faith in Gen. Harrison's military talents as a commander-in-chief of a large army; nor would I ever have been seen on the Thames, but for the confidence I had in our beloved old Shelby, whose loud voice I heard when the battle was raging just in our front. Yes, sir!—Too much of Kentucky's best blood had been spilled by his mismanagement, for me to risk myself under his control without a Shelby with him. At the time Col. Johnson made his charge upon the Indians, I would guess we were about a quarter of a mile, or thereabouts, in

his rear, and moving with all the speed we could. Not having seen Col. Dudley's statement, I am unable to speak as to its correctness; neither did I see Col. Dudley that day; neither do I believe he had much chance of knowing what took place in that part of the army where I was. I think, sir, I have given you as accurate an account of that affair as my recollection will enable me to do, and will only add, that after the army encamped, it being too late to find the young man that was killed, I took some men next morning and went in search of him, and had an opportunity of again viewing the battle ground. I think it could not be much over 100 yards from where the young man lay, to where I saw six or eight men standing over a dead Indian, which they said was Tecumseh; that Harrison's interpreter had been there, and knew him. This was about sunrise. Around that place the trees were much marked by bullets, and the contest must have been severe. Not many steps from where Tecumseh lay, Col. Johnson's horse was lying dead.

But, sir, we are now on the eve of a battle which, to my mind, is of greater importance than any ever fought in these United States, and had we to contend with muskets and bayonets, or rifles and tomahawks, I should understand it better. But when it comes to log cabins, hard cider and con skins, backed by the moneyed power, the root of all evil, placed in the hands of bankers, old federalists and abolitionists, it seems to me "more terrible than an army with banners."

Very respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

JAMES MASON.

Gen. J. M. McCALLA.

Daniel Webster Petitioning Congress for the prohibition of Slavery.—We have before us a M. S. copy of a memorial signed by 117 citizens of Boston and its vicinity, and presented to the Congress of the United States, on the 12th of January, 1820, praying for the prohibition of Slavery in all the United States Territories, west of the Mississippi. Among the signers of this petition are some of the most prominent Whigs of the present day: such, for instance, as Abbot Lawrence, Josiah Quincy, John Davis and DANIEL WEBSTER. Here then we have in black and white the signature of Daniel Webster to a paper, which goes the whole with the Missouri Restrictionists; which contends strongly for the power of Congress to prohibit forever the admission of new States where slavery exists; which contends for the power of Congress to prohibit the soil in the new States from being owned by any slaveholder whatsoever; which cries out against the present basis of representation in Congress; and which calls for the immediate exercise of those powers, by refusing admission to Missouri and all new slave States! And yet Mr. Daniel Webster professed to tell us on the 5th of October, from the Portico of our Capitol, (though in fact he did not so far unequivocally commit himself,) that Congress could not interfere in any way with the subject whatever. Why did he not tell us of this act of 1820, when he was revealing his former opinions and speeches on the subject of slavery? Why did he not hint at his votes against Calhoun's Resolutions? Oh, no! he was not "soft enough" for THAT: nor are we "soft enough" yet to believe any of his modern revelations.—Rich. Enquirer.

Boston and St. Louis.—The western people generally, are not probably aware that the great enterprise of connecting St. Louis with Boston, by a chain of rail roads, is going forward with prospects of speedy accomplishment. The whole line of the road is already chartered. The distance from St. Louis to Boston is about 1275 miles. Of this will be completed next year from Boston to Buffalo, 535 miles—in Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, 63 miles—in Michigan, near the south line, 65 miles—total, 663 miles, making more than half the whole distance, and embracing two thirds of the whole expense. The works in the west are for the present suspended by the want of funds, but it is expected that operations will be resumed at an early date. Here is enterprise exhibited on as grand a scale as the wildest fancy could have imagined. Ten years ago, a plan to connect Boston with St. Louis, would have been regarded as visionary as a scheme to bridge the Atlantic ocean. But a few more years will witness the accomplishment of the project, and the extension of the road, perhaps many miles eastward.—Wheeling Gaz.

Naval.—A ship from our correspondents of the Norfolk Herald mentions the arrival of the frigate Macedonian and sloop of War Concord, in Hampton Roads, from N. York, on Friday.

These ships are a part of the West India Squadron, under the command of Capt. Jesse Wilkinson, who will hoist his broad pennant on board the Macedonian, and sail in a few days for the W. I. Station. Captain Shubrick, now in command, will remain and take charge of the Gosport Navy Yard, to the command of which he has been appointed in the place of Commodore Warrington, who takes his seat at the Navy Board.

We learn that Commander C. K. Stribling, has been detached from the U. S. S. Resolute at the Norfolk Station, and received orders for the Navy Yard, Washington.

We also learn that Lieut. Jno. L. Saunders has been ordered to the Macedonian as her 1st Lieutenant.

Baltimore American.



# THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

## NEW YORK ELECTION.

A gentleman in the city of New York, under date of the 5th inst., writes to a friend in Lexington as follows:—"Our election closed last night at sundown, and we have carried our whole ticket by at least 1,400 majority. We have received returns from several counties, which show an increase of the democratic majorities, and a decrease of the whig. If the other counties come in like those heard from, we have carried the State for Van Buren by 5,000 majority; at any rate, we are very sanguine that we have carried the State. Our friends are in the highest spirits, and the notorious frauds which have been developed has added to our strength."

We understand that the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following as Harrison's majorities in the counties named—the intelligence is said to have been forwarded by Mr. Neil from Columbus:

Erie,	3,105
Chatauque,	2,696
Monroe,	1,500
Niagara,	744
Genesee,	4,400
Orleans,	700
Ontario,	1,192
	14,397

We believe these majorities are greatly exaggerated, and from the great gain exhibited in other portions of the State for Mr. Van Buren, consider it highly probable that he will obtain the vote of the State.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The accounts in this State are very contradictory, both parties claiming it by small majorities. From the best judgment we have been able to form, the State has gone for Mr. Van Buren by about 1,000 or 1,500 majority. We understand that a whig merchant of this city has received a letter from a whig friend at Pittsburgh, yielding the State to Mr. Van Buren, which we think a pretty strong indication of his success there.

## MARYLAND.

The Baltimore American sets down the majority for Harrison in the whole State at 4,798. We suspect that subsequent accounts will show that this is too large, but there is no doubt that the State has gone against Mr. Van Buren.

## CONNECTICUT.

Returns from all the towns in the State except seven give a majority for Harrison of 6,135. Wm. W. Broadman (whig) has been elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Storrs.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Harrison's majority in this State, except two towns, is 1,976. The Legislature has elected James F. Simmons to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Asher Robbins.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Whig of the 6th, publishes the following returns of the election in that State—if correct, they are decisive of the result in Tennessee—she has gone for Harrison by a large majority:

Harrison, V. BUREN.	
Smith,	1968
Wilson,	1680
White,	807
Jackson,	801
Rutherford,	213
Davidson,	684
Williamson,	1337
Lawrence,	150
Robertson,	517
Montgomery,	312
Carroll,	1009
Gibson,	800
Henderson,	1013
McNairy,	375
Sumner,	914
Bedford,	231
Maurty,	528
Giles,	49
Lincoln,	1701
Stewart,	180
Humphreys,	142
Dickson,	247
Benton,	33
Hickman,	600
Hardeman,	231
Weakly,	200

Harrison majority,	6,585
Gain over Polk's vote,	6,432

Since writing the above, we have received the Nashville Banner of the 7th, which gives further returns, and estimates Harrison's majority at 10,000, which is, we suspect, about what it will be.

ILLINOIS.—We have partial returns from a few counties, but not enough to decide which party is gaining upon the August vote. However, we have no doubt that the State will cast her vote for the Democratic candidates.

VIRGINIA.—The complexion of the returns from this State are favorable to Mr. Van Buren, but the news is not yet sufficiently full to enable us to say how she has gone, or to guess what the majority will be.

## SOUR GRAPES.

The New York Courier of the 5th, finding that all hope of New Hampshire was lost to the whigs, affects to console itself by the following sneer:—"We are highly gratified to learn that New Hampshire has gone for Van Buren. Some apprehension was entertained that she might abandon her sister, South Carolina, at this interesting crisis. In seventy towns, there has been a Van Buren gain of several hundred. If New Hampshire had applied in season, we could not well have refused her admittance into the whig family, though it would have gone very much against our conscience."

## MISSOURI.

We have the full vote of St. Louis county only—Van Buren 1,836, Harrison 2,475. A reduction of the whig majority since August last of 42. The St. Louis Argus of the 4th says:—"The partial returns which we have been able to collect, are cheering in the highest degree. The democrats have everywhere gained."

## KENTUCKY.

The Commonwealth of the 10th publishes returns from forty-three counties, showing a gain for Harrison, over Letcher's vote, of 6,683. It supposes Harrison's majority in the State will be over 27,000 votes.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.—We had the pleasure yesterday of examining Mr. J. Marelli's stock of cabinet furniture, chairs, &c. which is, we believe, one of the most splendid in the West for richness and variety.

Specimens of the products of the past summer and autumn, have been liberally presented to us for exhibition. We have no reason to expect many more during the season. Since our last we have received

From Mr. John Peel, a "Fall Radish," weighing 34 lbs., of beautiful proportions, and solid.

From Col. Caleb J. Sanders, two Roban Potatoes, weighing 34 and 2 lbs.

From Mr. Daniel Ross, some large flint Howny Corn, which has been the admiration of all beholders.

From Mr. Richardson C. Groons, some of the flint "Broad Corn"—perhaps the best sample sent us.

From Col. Thomas A. Russell, some very large and fine flavored apples.

The population of Baltimore, according to the census just completed, is 101,490—increased since 1830, 20,865.

## FROM THE GLOBE.

THE WHIG FRAUDS.  
The disclosure of the villainous frauds practised in New York in the fall of 1838 and spring of 1839, are so monstrous, and carry with them such a weight of guilt and crime, that no one can be surprised that all the leaders of the whig party should be driven to the most desperate and preposterous expedients, to clear themselves from all participation in this most foul and infamous transaction. They know that if they cannot clear themselves of it, they must sink under the weight of guilt. Hence their desperate struggles, their bold denials, their audacious assault upon the sanctity of a judicial tribunal, their wicked attempts to sustain the charge of conspiracy against B. F. Butler and others, and their efforts to make false issues, in hopes to draw the public mind off from the real question.

But all these agonizing efforts cannot avail them; they can no more escape from this foul transaction, than they can escape from their own guilty consciences. To attempt to deny it, or to deny that some of the managers of the whig party in New York were concerned in it, is as preposterous as to deny the existence of the revolutionary war, or that William Penn founded the good city of brotherly love, which is now the nest of so many foul birds.

What is the charge? It is, that a large number of men, the scum of a great city, degraded vagabonds, and the most depraved wretches, were hired by Glentworth to go from Philadelphia to New York and vote there; that they did go there, and did vote, many of them in several wards; and that \$30 per head, or a large sum, was paid them for this service and expense. These are the material facts in this villainous transaction, and the only material facts necessary to prove that the crime has been perpetrated.

Is there any doubt in regard to any of these facts? Are they not all proved, independently of the testimony of Stevenson and Glentworth? Does not the evidence of Captain Shultz, a whig, and a man of unimpeachable character, prove that he brought on one gang of twenty-five of these "Hessians," as Glentworth called them, and that they were such vagabonds that he pointed out twenty-four of them, without any previous knowledge of them. Young, High Constable of Philadelphia, and one of the guilty agents, admits that he was employed by Glentworth to hire these men, and that he collected and put on board the boat a gang of them.

Patrick McArdle, and Raymond, both swear that a gang of them were under their charge in the debtors prison, and the former admits that he took them to the polls, in the Sixteenth ward, and that they voted. Marks and Reynolds testify that they were engaged to go to New York, that they did go with a gang; and Marks says, he saw Reynolds and another vote. He declines to answer whether he voted himself, but it is clear from his own statement that he did. Numerous other witnesses testify to facts tending to confirm these witnesses, and their statements.

But it is a waste of time to recapitulate the evidence. The transaction is proved by several disinterested witnesses, and ad-

mitted by Glentworth, Young, McArdle, Raymond, and others of the guilty agents concerned in it; and by Mark and Reynolds, two of the gang who were brought on and voted.

That a large number of miserable vagabonds and depraved wretches were brought to New York from Philadelphia; that they voted, and several of them in many of the wards; that a large sum of money was paid for this purpose, are facts about which there can be no dispute.

Young admits he received 700 dollars at one time, and Havens, in his "non me recordi" testimony, is obliged to state that he carried on a package of bills to Glentworth, and saw it opened, and that it contained 800 dollars, or more. In his second testimony, he also swears that on Saturday night before the election, Glentworth called on him, and that he gave him a draft on Gill, of Philadelphia, for 1,000 dollars, or near that sum. From the testimony of Havens, therefore, it is proved that Glentworth received 1,500 dollars for this purpose. Marks, who admits his guilt, was informed against, and arrested, and after being kept in prison six months, was discharged by proclamation, evidently by the connivance of the whig officers; and when he was discharged, Mr. Pessoa, his friend, went with him to Blatchford's office, and Pessoa informed Mr. B. that he understood the whig committee had appropriated twenty-five dollars for Marks, and he had been directed to call on him for the money.

Blatchford asked if Marks was discharged, and threw down a check for the money.

These are the facts abundantly proved, and about which there cannot be a shadow of a doubt.

And are not these all the material facts necessary to show that this abominable crime has been perpetrated? The various other questions raised as to the participation of different individuals, however important in regard to their characters, are no way material in respect to the main question, whether this damnable crime against the laws, and the rights of the people, has been committed. Let not the public mind, therefore, be drawn off from the essential question, by the attempts to mystify the subject, and by raising false and immaterial issues.

But as there is no escaping from the crime itself, the great effort is to clear the Whig leaders from all participation in it. But their desperate efforts for this purpose only involve them deeper in the guilt. That the crime was perpetrated through the agency of Glentworth, is proved beyond all dispute. The only remaining question is, whether Glentworth was alone concerned, or whether others were aiding and assisting him?—It is not even pretended that Glentworth was alone in this guilty transaction. Such a pretence would be too absurd; as the amount of money which he expended, was there no other circumstance, would prove that others were assisting him, and that he was a mere agent in the business. Who furnished him with the money, amounting, as he told Stevenson, to between \$7,000 and \$9,000; and it is proved by Havens, that he paid over to him \$1,800! Where did this money come from, for importing gangs of vagabonds to watch the ballot box, and guard the purity of the election? Can any one doubt that it came from the Whig corruption fund, which was under the control of the Whig committee? Where else could it come from? Mr. Havens, who, with all his reluctance, swears that he paid over to him a large sum, but cannot tell where it came from. A package was handed to him by a young man, but he did not know who he was, nor where the money came from, nor for what purpose it was sent to Glentworth. This single fact, was there no other, that Glentworth, in this operation, expended several thousand dollars in money, establishes beyond all doubt or controversy the participation of the Whig managers in this flagitious transaction. Glentworth was only the agent, and his principals or employers furnished him with the money.

And it is proven by Havens himself, that a large sum of money passed through his hands into Glentworth's. This connects the transaction with whig leaders in New York, throwing out of the case Glentworth's confession, and every other circumstance. These who furnished the money to purchase the votes of these vagabonds, were not only a party to the transaction, but they were the principals in it, and Glentworth was only their agent. However guilty he may be, they are still more guilty.

But as the last effort to escape the infamy due to their criminal participation in this audacious crime, the whig committee and others set up a plea that Glentworth went beyond his instructions. They assert that they had heard that certain gentlemen in Philadelphia were intending to send on men to vote the Democratic ticket, and that Glentworth was sent on to Philadelphia to get persons to come to New York as challengers to stop illegal votes against them. Was there ever so preposterous a pretence? But drowning men cling to straws. Let us examine this honest plea for a moment. It is to be remembered that these criminals plead double, as the lawyers call it, for they had previously pleaded not guilty, by denying all knowledge or participation in the transaction. They deny that they knew what Glentworth went to Philadelphia for, and some of them any knowledge of his having gone there. These two pleas are inconsistent, and contradict each other—the first denies all participation in the transaction, and the second admits it, and sets up a justification. Both these pleas cannot be true, but both may be false. If the object for which Glentworth was sent was lawful and proper, why did these honest men deny their participation in it? Why so much concealment? But these innocent and persecuted gentlemen, notwithstanding one at least is counsellor at law, seem to overlook one important point in their defence. They seem to forget that there are accessories after as well as before the commission of the crime.

Glentworth was sent to Philadelphia to obtain watchers! It is certain that he did not procure men for that purpose. He hired men to come on and vote; and they

did come on and vote. The original purpose, therefore, is of no importance, because these Hessians were brought to New York by Glentworth to vote, and some of the Whig managers took charge of the men, assisted in getting their votes, and others aided the expense of the operation; and others aided them to escape detection.

But that there was ever such a purpose is perfectly ridiculous. Would any men in their senses expend several thousand dollars, merely to procure challengers to an election? Would they pay thirty dollars each for such an object? And would they scrape up the very dregs and offals of a city to get persons to watch the polls? Must not challengers be decent men, whose statements would be entitled to credit? But the simple fact of the amount of money which was required to get on these men, is of itself conclusive evidence that it was perfectly understood for what purpose they were to be brought to New York. The large sum paid was the wages of sin. It is not to be forgotten that this extraordinary plea, which from its improbability, would require the strongest proof, has not a single particle of testimony to support it. There is no evidence or pretence that any men were brought from Philadelphia to vote the Democratic ticket; nor is there a single circumstance proved, tending to give even a color to such a charge. They say it was rumored that men were to be sent on for this purpose by certain gentlemen in Philadelphia. But do they bring this rumor home to any individual of the Democratic party? Do they prove any circumstance, work, act, or deed of any Republican, either in New York or Philadelphia, which gives even a color to this rumor? Nothing of the kind. But the public are called on to believe that the Whig Committee, in consequence of an idle rumor, wholly unsupported, expended thousands of dollars, to import some hundreds of wretches to prevent imaginary frauds, of which they had no knowledge whatever.—Is this the way the Whig committee spend their money? Glentworth knew better.—He told Captain Shultz, when going out, that he was intending to do something that would "tell for the Whig ticket."

But certain honest Whigs rely on their letter to Glentworth, in which they tell him, that if he has anything in view further than to bring on men to guard the polls against frauds and protect the ballot box, he must go no further. This letter is the very strongest evidence against them. No candid man can read it without being fully convinced on the subject.

It bears on its very face the most conclusive marks of dishonesty and sinister design. The very fact of writing the letter shows, that Draper, Blatchford, Grinnell, and others present at the time, knew, or believed, that Glentworth was engaged in enlisting men to bring to New York to vote, in violation of law, and by the commission of perjury; and that he was assuming to act as their agent, and spending their money in this operation. What language would honest men have addressed to such an agent? Would they not have said that they had heard with astonishment that he was engaged in a scheme of fraud, by procuring men to violate the laws and commit perjury; that he must abandon so foul a scheme, and if he persisted in it, they should be constrained to expose him, and have all concerned arrested and punished. This would have been the indignant language of honest men. But what was their language? They say:—"We therefore take the earliest and most effective mode of saying to you, that while we are ready to submit to the expense you have incurred in your preliminary arrangements, we will not countenance any system which can in any way encourage the importation of voters." This is the rebuke given to an offender, who, in their behalf and at their expense, they had learned was engaged in a desperate scheme of fraud and villainy. "We are willing to submit to any expense you have incurred in your preliminary arrangements." They learn that their agent is about to perpetrate an infamous crime, and these honest men write to him that they cannot countenance it, but they are willing to pay the expense for what he has done in the commission of this crime. With what horror these Whig managers must have viewed this crime. They could not countenance it, but were willing to pay the expense of the villainy so far as it had been carried.

This letter was evidently written as a screen behind which to take shelter, in case the fraud should be exposed. This is the use they are now attempting to make of it. It is proved that Ford, who was sent on with the letter, was himself engaged in Philadelphia in procuring men to go to New York to vote. But what took place subsequent to the receipt of this letter by Glentworth, renders the letter of no sort of importance. Glentworth returned on Saturday, and that afternoon had an interview with these men at Blatchford's office, and another in the evening at Draper's house. This they admit. If it was conceded, therefore, for the purpose of the argument, that the letter was written with an honest intent to stop the fraud at that time, it amounts to nothing by way of exculpation, because Glentworth had two interviews with these whig managers after he received their letter, and the morning after these interviews he returned to Philadelphia to consummate the villainous transaction. The essential question, therefore, is, whether the whig managers assented to Glentworth's scheme, and aided him in it, when he last left New York to carry into effect this villainous fraud. Glentworth says he took on two drafts on Gill, for 1,000 dollars each, and other funds; and Havens swears that Glentworth called on him on Saturday evening, and obtained one of these drafts on Gill. It is certain, then, that the result of these interviews was, that Glentworth returned to Philadelphia with a large amount of money, and that he carried out the fraud. Are we to believe that he did this without the knowledge and assent of the whig managers? If so, how did he get the money he carried with him? Independent of his own testimony, it is proved by Havens that he had a draft of one thousand dollars. It is the money furnished Glentworth which is the conclusive proof

of the connection of the whig managers in the transaction. That money was furnished him on Saturday, two days after the letter was written, and after the last consultation with Grinnell and others, is established beyond dispute.

It may be that at the time they wrote their letter, these honorable men had become frightened at the enormity of the meditated fraud, and the danger of exposure; and intended to back out and pay the expenses of the iniquity, so far as it had gone. But the question recurs, did they not yield to his opinion, on a consultation with Glentworth, that it had gone too far, and that it was safer to carry out the fraud than to stop it. That there would be more danger of exposure in the latter than in the former course.

The result of the whole is, that the crime was perpetrated by Glentworth immediately after a consultation with those honest whig managers, two days subsequent to the date of the letter, and that they, or other agents of the whig party, furnished the funds for carrying it into execution.

There is one more fact. After all this—after the perpetration of this infamous fraud by Glentworth, which was known by all these men—Wetmore and others recommended him to Governor Seward for an important office, which was conferred upon him.

This damnable fraud was perpetrated in pursuance of whig counsels, and with money furnished by whigs; and if the denying individuals now before the public, throw it from themselves, they must throw it on some of their brethren; and they can no more clear the skirts of whigery of the guilt of it, than the murderer can wash out the blood of his victim, with which his hands and garments may be stained, and which cries to heaven for vengeance. Their hands, if not stained with blood, are polluted with the money which was paid as the price of fraud, perjury and crime; and all the waters of the Hudson cannot wash out the "plague spot," which they must carry with them to the grave.

From the Boston Atlas—Extra.  
Tuesday, Nov. 3—2 o'clock, P. M.  
FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The steamship Britannia, Capt. C. E. Jenkins, arrived this morning at half past 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of October 20th, making her passage in 134 days. We give below a summary of the most important intelligence.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.  
In confirmation of the news published in this morning's Atlas, our papers received per Britannia announced the probability of a pacific arrangement of Eastern affairs.—But we should state that this probability is, after all, only an opinion upon which people in general, and merchants in particular, decline acting; and that although the general tone of the press is pacific, the accounts of actual occurrences in the East are very contradictory. The London Sun of Oct. 19, observes:

Upon the whole, however, the impression in Paris on Saturday was, that the question would be settled pacifically. Active negotiations were known to be carrying on between the Cabinets of France and England for arranging the basis of a final adjustment, and it is not unknown that already many of the greatest difficulties have disappeared. Already have the Ambassadors of the Four Powers to the Porte been instructed to communicate the Sultan that while they admit the abstract right of his Highness to depose Mehemet Ali, they nevertheless trust that in the event of the Viceroy's early submission the sentence will be revoked, and Egypt and a part of Syria granted to the Egyptian Rulers.

They had further been commanded to signify to the Porte that as the Consuls of the Four Powers had quitted Alexandria, no time ought to be lost in communicating to the Pacha the benevolent and gracious intentions of his Imperial master. We had expected that some such prudent step would be taken, and we are well satisfied that it has been taken so early as to appear the spontaneous act of the Four Powers. That the Porte will offer any opposition to the recommendation of the Four Powers is inconceivable, inasmuch as they have charged themselves with the entire settlement of the question agreeably to the wishes of the Porte itself.

The Allies are masters of a position rather alarming for the Pacha. They were in possession of Said, Jaffa, Djouai, Djebail, Kaiffa, and Tripoli; but Soliman Pacha had re-entered Beyrout, which they had declined to occupy, as they could not command the hills in its rear, whence the Egyptian army could at any time destroy the town. Acre had not been attacked, and was supposed to be capable of serious resistance. The Alexandrian correspondent of the Monitor states that the towns on the sea coast of Syria are easily taken, but that on their capture depends not the fate of Syria.

"The French Government," says the Ministerial evening papers, "has received the despatches brought to Marseilles by the last Mediterranean packet. They left Alexandria on the 26th ult. The Government have not yet received those dated Oct. 3, which arrived on Tuesday at Toulon. Those of the 25th contain no new fact; they confirm what was already known, that the Libanus was tranquil, and that Mehemet Ali was restored to health and was perfectly calm and resolute. No accounts had been received from Ibrahim Pacha, but it was known that he was concentrating his forces, and that his plan was to surround the Turkish camp, which had been formed to the north of Beyrout. The combined fleets had cannonaded Said and Kaiffa."

A letter from Alexandria, 3d inst. states that Mehemet Ali has issued a firman, declaring all the population of Syria exempt from military conscription, and all persons who will join Ibrahim's army exempt from tribute for the remainder of their lives.—Admiral Stopford, it was thought, would return off Alexandria. The blockade was to commence on that day, and no further communication with Europe would be allowed.

The French consul had ordered all persons under his jurisdiction to be ready to embark at a moment's notice. This, it was thought, indicated the probability of a bombardment. A levy of 50,000 irregulars (Bedouins) was making, and they would be placed along the coast. All the points where any landing could be effected were strictly guarded. This letter confirms the account of Ibrahim Pacha having been ordered to march on Constantinople, and of a holy war being proclaimed.

The Semaphore of Marseilles quotes the following from Alexandria, 26th ult.

The Pacha, on receiving the news of his deposition, assembled a grand council, at which he declared that nothing was left for him but an appeal to the sabre. Proclamations are about to be issued calling all true believers to arms. Egypt is forfeited from Damietta to the Marabout, and 60,000 men are collected at Alexandria. It is stated with confidence that Mehemet Ali has sent orders to his son to march against Constantinople.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock.  
Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of France. At six o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuileries, returning to Saint Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any person of his suite was wounded. The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the postillions not to stop, and continued his route to St. Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declares that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he says he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.  
FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1840.

The action of the Bank of England upon the money market for the contraction of the circulation has been severely felt; and to such an extent is the screw applied, that we scarcely recollect a more stringent period than the past week; every means appears to be resorted to for increasing the scarcity of money; bills of exchange have been rejected when offered for discount, while large sales of stock have been forced for the purpose of absorbing all the available capital.

The condition of the money market has been affected more by the adverse state of the exchanges than by the prospects of a war; the exportation of gold having now rendered it necessary that some decisive means should be taken by the Bank of England for its own preservation.

## FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

RESUMPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—We have published lately whatever we have found in the Philadelphia papers, or afloat, favorable to resumption, and especially to resumption by the U. S. Bank. We have done this, not because we supposed the bank would be able to make a sound resumption, but as the news of the day; and because we would have our readers judge for themselves. It is a question in which the whole country is deeply interested. In those States where specie payments were preserved through the revulsion of 1833, the interest is less vital than at the South and West, where sympathy with that bank was strong enough to compel conformity to her example. But all the parts of our country are so intimately connected in business, that the question of a sound currency every where, must always be important every where. It has for the last eight years been our misfortune, or our fault, or our good luck, or something else, to think worse of the conduct and condition of the U. S. Bank than almost any body else with whom we have associated. The charter which the Bank obtained from the State of Pennsylvania, was hailed by most of its friends as an achievement which reinstated its prosperity and defeated Gen. Jackson in the last ditch. The stock thereupon rose to \$129 per share, if we remember right. To our minds the obtaining of that charter, at a cost so enormous, was convincing evidence that the Bank was rotten at the core, and that any measures, however desperate, were to be adopted rather than that its real condition should be known. So differently do men reason from the same premises.—We could never believe that the charter for a State Bank of thirty-five millions of dollars, could be worth accepting as a gift, because such an institution could not do a business which would return interest for the money. When, therefore, we saw some five millions of dollars paid for that which was of no value, we knew that some violent motive besides those which were announced, must have dictated the desperate measure. From that time to the present, the evidence has been accumulating, that the opinion then formed was correct. We have now arrived at another crisis in the affairs of that bank, or at any rate in the opinions which are formed about it. Whether the bank will or will not resume cash payments, in January next, is a question upon which the whole matter of resumption may turn, in Philadelphia and the whole South; and with the bank there is, we hope and believe, no alternative other than resumption or liquidation. It has recently been sounded out from Philadelphia, that the bank would resume; that all the necessary arrangements were made, and in fact we have had it from very high authority, that the bank needed no assistance, but would resume upon its own resources. These declarations, though not announced in the papers under any signature, evidently are put forth at the motion of the bank. Many people suppose, no doubt, that resumption by the U. S. Bank is now a matter to be calculated upon. But we do not expect it, and we have the singular good fortune to know that very many other gentlemen think as we do. It is impossible that any arrangement should have been made. It has been long supposed indispensable that such an arrangement should extend to New York and Boston. But we



are certain that no arrangement has been made with either of these cities. It was never proposed that the Philadelphia banks should furnish more than half the sum which was declared to be necessary, and the declared sum was not more than half what was actually necessary. Suppose the Philadelphia banks had agreed to loan three millions. That is but half the amount of their own claims. It would not seem to require any great amount of coaxing to induce them to postpone one-half their amount on condition of receiving the other half. Yet two of the number refused, declaring that they would do nothing until an investigation was allowed into the affairs of the bank. That investigation, it is now said, was made one day, and the talk is, that the Presidents of the two banks were allowed to examine the books for half an hour, and having done so, declared themselves ready to co-operate. Every person at all acquainted with such affairs, knows, that a month is quite as short a time as would be sufficient to come to any tolerable conclusion. We say, then, that the declaration that the bank is able to resume upon its own resources, contradicts the reiterated declarations of the bank itself and all its friends, and the well known state of facts, and must be untrue. The bank cannot resume upon its credit, for it has none, at all equal to such a labor. We say that the arrangement proposed for the assistance of the bank has not been made; and if it had, that the provision would not have sustained the bank a week. We say that no arrangement will be made in the Eastern cities, on any plan as yet proposed; and we say, as the conclusion of the whole matter, that there is no probability that the U. S. Bank will resume cash payments on the 15th of January next, or at any other time. We will add that we have no doubt that the Directors would be very glad to resume if they could, and that all the other Philadelphia banks are very desirous of bringing about that consummation. The local banks of Pennsylvania might perhaps resume just as they stand, if they would. But they have not yet arrived at a proper understanding of the case. They dare not face the monster, work as he is. If they would now cut loose, resume specie payments, and to sustain themselves, sell their debt against the U. S. Bank at auction for the most it will bring, we would not be afraid to guarantee that twelve months hence they will say it was a grand operation.

From the New York Evening Post.  
ANOTHER INFAMOUS FRAT—A few days ago a whirling print announced with great formality that there was a plot on the part of the democratic party to injure the interests of Harrison, by forged letters representing him to be an abolitionist.

Last evening, the American newspaper published the contents of a pretended handbill, said to be sent to General Harrison from New York, containing what purports to be a letter signed by Arthur Tappan, J. Leavitt, and H. Dresser, inquiring his opinions on the subject of slavery and emancipation. This is followed by a letter purporting to be from General Harrison, in which he declares himself an abolitionist, in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and of appropriating the surplus revenue of the Union to the purchase of slaves. The documents are introduced by a pretended extract from the Emancipator, an abolition newspaper in this city, declaring that in consequence of General Harrison's letter it will support him for President, instead of Mr. Birney, the abolition candidate.

These documents, which bear the stamp of forgery on their face, are followed by a letter of General Harrison, dated Cincinnati, October, 1840, declaring the whole handbill, which he relates he had opened that day, and which had the New York post mark upon it, to be "a fabrication."

We have no doubt that it is so, and as little that it is a fabrication of the party which now publishes it. The American gives an extract from the Cincinnati Gazette, charging that the handbill came from the office of the New Era. The New Era of this morning declares the whole affair to be "a forgery and a knavish fabrication."

Indeed there is nothing to give the least probability to the notion that this handbill was got up by the democratic party. The only copy of it of which we hear any thing, is the copy spoken of in Harrison's letter, post marked New York. It is published nowhere that we can learn, except in whig newspapers. It had been circulated elsewhere where we should have heard of it. A handbill is a public matter; a staring proclamation to be put up in bar rooms, and pasted on old walls and on pumps—secret circulars there are, but there is no such thing as a secret handbill. Yet of this document, the very intention of which is the widest publicity, the only copy we hear of in the world is that in the possession of the old gentleman of the North Bend who was hoaxed by it.

We conclude that the handbill in question is a forgery of those who bring it forward. We have no sort of question that it is a whig fabrication of the same kind with that of the spurious Glenwood papers, which appeared in the Commercial of Friday last, and were republished as genuine by the Philadelphia National Gazette. The first part of the fraud is the announcement of the whig prints that such a fabrication is intended by the democrats. The second part is the preparation and publication of the spurious handbill in the whig prints.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.  
THE HIGHLANDS.—The Gardiner (Me.) Spectator contains the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Gardiner, from Professor Kenwick, one of the engineers engaged in the boundary survey: "I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered and explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleur, around the heads of the branches of St. John's to the Temiscouata portage, so that even on the British ground the Highlands are not a mountain range they can be met to

advantage. The height of these mountains I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The last intelligence from abroad contradicts the pacific news by a previous arrival, and gives to the state of things in Europe an aspect more threatening than ever. The latest advices by the Westminster and Louis Philippe are up to 11th ult. from London and the 18th from Paris. The Columbia steamer, of the Halifax Line, was to leave Liverpool on the 10th ult. Her arrival will be looked for with great interest—as it is probable that some decisive intelligence will be brought concerning the great question of peace or war in Europe.

The London Times of the 7th ult. states that Lord Ponsonby and the Austrian ambassador had made known to the English and Austrian residents that the fleets of Great Britain and Austria had commenced the blockade of Alexandria and Syria. It is further stated that Red-chid Pacha had invited the Russian government, through the medium of its agent in Constantinople, to co-operate in the blockade of Alexandria and Syria with the naval forces of England and Austria.

Warlike preparations are going on in France with unabated activity, although the impression still remains that Louis Philippe is desirous of peace. One of the most singular movements in the French system of preparation is the fortification of Paris.—The recollection of the visits paid by the armies of the allied powers, on the two occasions of Napoleon's deposition, seems to be yet vivid in the minds of the Parisians. It would not be inconsistent, however, with the supposition of the king's peaceful intention, to believe that this device of fortifying the city was intended to humor the warlike propensity of the people, and thus allow the popular effervescence to expend itself amid the bustle and imposing stir of warlike preparation.

Accounts from Paris through London declare that upon the question of peace or war the cabinet of Louis Philippe is divided, the king himself heading the peace party and M. Thiers the other; and it is affirmed that the majority of the ministers go with the Premier. If the king should attempt to form a new ministry in accordance with his own pacific views, the war party headed by M. Thiers would constitute a most formidable opposition, aided as it would be by the prevailing enthusiasm of the nation.

The excitement produced in Paris by the news of the destruction of Beyroet was very great, and at the latest dates it appears to have in no way subsided. The feeling was that the national honor of France had been insulted. The Chambers were convoked for the 28th of October—a movement which was thought by some to be indicative of a yielding to the popular wish in reference to a war.—Balt. American.

#### MORE FORGERY.

Fraud and forgery appear to be the chief weapons of our opponents. It has already been ascertained that numbers of counterfeit letters, purporting to have been written by prominent democrats, have been sent from this city to effect political ends; and we have now before us, the evidences of another instance of such nefarious villany. A letter bearing the name of Charles J. Ingersoll, and saying that he is the Secretary of a "confidential committee of advice and correspondence," has been written to the Hickory Club of Northumberland, Pa., filled with false intelligence calculated to discourage the democracy of that section. It is almost unnecessary to say that there is no such "confidential committee"—that the details of the letter are miserable falsehoods; and that the whole matter is a base forgery. Mr. Ingersoll never having either seen or heard of such a letter until informed of it from Milton. The democrats, not only of Pennsylvania, but throughout the union, must be on their guard against such criminal deceptions. Our opponents will stop at nothing.—Pennsylvanian.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Boston Atlas says: "We regret to learn that Mr. Webster is quite ill at his farm in Franklin, N. H. He was unable to be at Salisbury on Monday, according to his engagement; and it is altogether probable that the state of his health will not allow him to visit any of the other places, where he has been expected before the election."

The St. Augustine News of the 17th ult. says: "We learn with extreme regret, that Brig. Gen. Atkinson was stricken with paralysis, and there is little probability of his ever being able again to take the field."

Bank Note List.  
CORRECTED weekly, by D. A. SAYRE, Exchange Broker, on the corner North of Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky., for the Kentucky Gazette.

U. S. Notes, Par	12 a 24	adv.
New York City Notes,	4 a 5	adv.
Philadelphia,	12 a 24	do.
New Jersey,	3 a 1	do.
Virginia,	1 a 2	do.
Pittsburgh,	Par.	
Cincinnati,	1 a 2	dis.
Other Ohio Notes,	3 a 5	do.
North Carolina,	3 a 5	do.
South Carolina,	para 1	do.
Georgia,	5 a 10	do.
Louisiana,	3 a 5	do.
Tennessee,	6 a 8	do.
Alabama,	4 a 5	do.
Mississippi Natchez Post Notes,	25 a 30	do.
Mississippi New Post Notes,	35 a 65	do.
Illinois,	3 a 5	do.
Indiana,	2 a 3	do.
Arkansas,	45 a 50	do.
Checks on Philadelphia,	2 a 3	adv.
Checks on New York,	5 a 7	do.
Treasury Notes,	5 a 7	do.
Silver,	3 a 5	do.
American Gold,	4 a 6	do.
Doubloons (Spanish),	16, 50 a 17	do.
Do. (Patriot),	16 a 16, 50	do.
Sovereigns,	5 a 5, 12	do.
English Guineas,	5 a 5, 25	do.

October 15, 1840.

Bagging Heckles, Sleys, &c. &c.  
THE subscriber has just received and intends keeping on hand a constant supply of "Patridge's" celebrated Hemp Heckles, also Bagging Sleys, Shuttles, Pickers, Males or Eyes, and Handle Twine.

JOSEPH PUTNAM,  
Nov. 12, 1840 3m  
22 Main-st.

#### DWELLING HOUSE TO RENT.

PERSONS desirous of securing a pleasant and commodious residence have now an opportunity. The house is situated on East Main-st., one door above Redd & Miller's Haggling Factory—it contains five rooms and a kitchen, besides a good dry cellar, smoke house and stable. Possession given immediately, and terms made known by application to Mr. F. Dewees, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Lexington, Nov. 12, 1840.

#### THE OLD WESTERN FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-Road office.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage which they have extended to him since he purchased the establishment from H. E. Dimick, in April last, and would most respectfully solicit a continuation of their support, also the calls and patronage of the public at large. At the same time he would say, that as Mr. Dimick had acquired the name of making good Furniture, he has not spared any pains in still retaining the same reputation for his care-room; and that he will still continue to use every possible means in his power to please in every respect whatever.

Although he cannot brag of the largest establishment in Lexington, yet his assortment of Furniture is very respectable, and is not of an inferior quality to that of his neighbors in town.

#### ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

Chairs, Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, &c. MADE TO ORDER.

If not on hand, with the least possible delay. Every description of CHAIRS on hand and for sale very low; and in fact every thing in the Furniture line will be sold at much lower prices than was ever bought at before in Lexington. All work sold by him is warranted to be made of the best materials and of the best workmanship; he therefore hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

All Funeral calls attend d to in the city or country with proper attention, and the charges shall be very low.

All Furniture delivered in the city, and within a few miles, free of charge to the purchaser.

TWO BOYS wanted immediately to learn the Cabinet Making business, from 14 to 18 years of age—Boys from the country would be preferred.

JAMES ANDREWS.  
Lexington, Nov. 12, 1840 1y

#### FIREMEN'S PROCESSION.

THE FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF LEXINGTON will have a PROCESSION of their Members and apparatus ON SATURDAY, November 11th.

#### ORDER OF PROCESSION.

MARSHAL OF THE DAY.

Barouche with Presidents of Companies.

Major and City Council.

#### ENGINE—RESOLUTION.

Ladder Carriage.

#### HYDRAULION—INDEPENDENCE.

Hose Carriage.

Members of No. 1 Company.

#### ENGINE—KIN FICKIAN.

Hose Carriage.

#### HYDRAULION—JOHN FOWLER.

Members of Union Company.

#### MUSIC.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL.

ENGINE—LYON.

Hose Carriage.

#### HYDRAULION—GATACART.

Members of Lyon Company.

#### HYDRAULION—HUMANE.

Hose Carriage.

The procession will not take place unless the day is fair, in which event the Lyon Company fire bell will be rung for one half hour, commencing at 7 o'clock, A. M. The respective Companies will meet at their Engine Houses at 9 o'clock, A. M., and form in line of procession at 10 o'clock.

#### ROUT OF PROCESSION:

Forming on Short-street, resting on Broadway, left extending up Short-street. Up Broadway to Second-street, thence to Mulberry, thence to Short, thence to Jefferson, thence to Main, thence to Vanepple, thence to Hill, thence to Spring, thence to Main, thence to Broadway, thence up Broadway to 1st Presbyterian Church, where an Address will be delivered. After the address the procession will move up Second-st. to Market, down Market to Main-street, where the Companies will be dismissed, and file off to their respective quarters.

The Address will be delivered at 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. If the day is unfavorable the day following will be the day of Procession, which will be distinguished by ringing the Lyon Company fire bell.

—G. L. POSTLETHWAITE, Chief Marshal.

L. YOUNG, Co. No. 1. } Assist. Marls.  
B. C. BLINDE, Lyon Co. }  
A. STEPHENS, Union Co. }

Nov. 12, 1840. 1t

#### \$10,000 FOR \$4 00!!

#### LITERATURE LOTTERY,

AUTHORISED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

For the benefit of Shelby College.

CLASS No. 32—EXTRA.

To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of prizes guaranteed by security to the State.

Jewett, Smith & Co., Managers.

78 Number Combination—13 drawn Balls.

#### SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$10,000 20 Prizes of 130

1 " 3,000 20 " 120

1 " 2,000 20 " 100

1 " 1,000 20 " 70

1 " 500 20 " 40

1 " 250 20 " 30

1 " 100 20 " 20

20 " 50 20 " 10

20 " 25 20 " 5

20 " 10 20 " 2

20 " 5 20 " 1

32,396 Prizes—amounting to \$213,012

Tickets \$1 00—Shares in proportion. Packages of 26 whole Tickets for \$104, warranted to draw at least \$22 00, of Halves for \$52 00, warranted to draw at least \$11 00, of Quarters for \$26 00, warranted to draw \$5 00. Prizes subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

For Packages or single Tickets, apply to

A. ALDEN, 14 Main-street, Agent for the Managers, Lex. Ky.

Nov. 12, 40. 1t

#### CHERRY AND MAHOGANY BED-STEADS.

ALWAYS on hand, a large lot of plain cherry and mahogany bedsteads, and every other description of furniture usually manufactured and in use anywhere in the United States.

JAS. MARCH.  
N. B. I will sell at prices to suit the times.

#### DRAWS TO-DAY.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 63, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

Thursday, Nov. 12th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Balls.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$12,000 150 prizes of \$80

1 " 10,000 61 " 30

1 " 4,000 61 " 30

1 " 2,445 61 " 30

1 " 1,000 128 " 15

1 " 500 254 " 10

1 " 250 508 " 5

34,412 prizes—amounting to \$285,255

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington,

Nov. 12, 1840 1d

#### Draws To-morrow!!

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 64, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of LEXINGTON,

Friday, November 13th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Balls.

#### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$5,000 60 prizes of 60

1 " 2,000 61 " 30

1 " 1,500 61 " 20

1 " 1,365 61 " 15

1 " 1,200 128 " 10

1 " 500 254 " 5

1 " 250 508 " 2

25,861 prizes, amounting to \$121,545.

Tickets \$2 1/2—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Nov. 12, 1840-1d

#### DRAWS TO-DAY.

#### \$10,000 FOR \$4 00!!

#### LITERATURE LOTTERY,

AUTHORISED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

For the benefit of Shelby College.

CLASS No. O. EXTRA.

To be drawn at LEXINGTON, on Thursday,

Nov. 12, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of Prizes guaranteed by security to the State.

Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.

78 Number Combination—13 drawn Balls.

#### SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 " 4,000 4,000

1 " 3,000 3,000

1 " 2,000 2,000

1 " 1,500 1,500

1 " 1,342 1,342

25 " 400 10,000

25 " 300 7,500

30 " 200 6,000

60 " 100 6,000

140 " 60 8,400

65 " 40 2,600

65 " 30 1,950

65 " 20 1,300

130 " 10 1,300

4,715 " 8 37,950

27,040 " 4 108,160

32,396 Prizes, amounting to \$213,012

A Package of 26 Whole Tickets for \$104 00,

will draw at least \$22 00; a package of 26

Halves for \$52 00 will draw at least \$11 00; a

package of 26 Quarters for \$26 00 will draw at

least \$13 00. Single Tickets, \$1 00—Halves,

\$2 00—Quarters, \$1 00. Prizes subject to 15

per cent. discount.

For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the

Manager's office, No. 14, Main-street, Lexington.

A. ALDEN, Agent.

November 12, 40. 1t

#### CAPITAL PRIZE

60,000 DOLLARS!!

FIFTY OF 1,000!!

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS No. B, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Alex

andria Lottery, Class B, for 1840. To be

drawn in the city of Alexandria, D. C., on

Saturday, the 14th of November, 1840, at 4

o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Balls.

#### SCHEME.

1 Prizes of 60,000 Dollars is \$60,000

1 " 30,000 30,000

1 " 15,000 15,000

1 " 10,000 10,000

1 " 8,000 8,000

1 " 7,000 7,000



